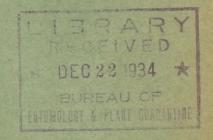
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
INSECTICIDE DIVISION

Patent List No. 28



A LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

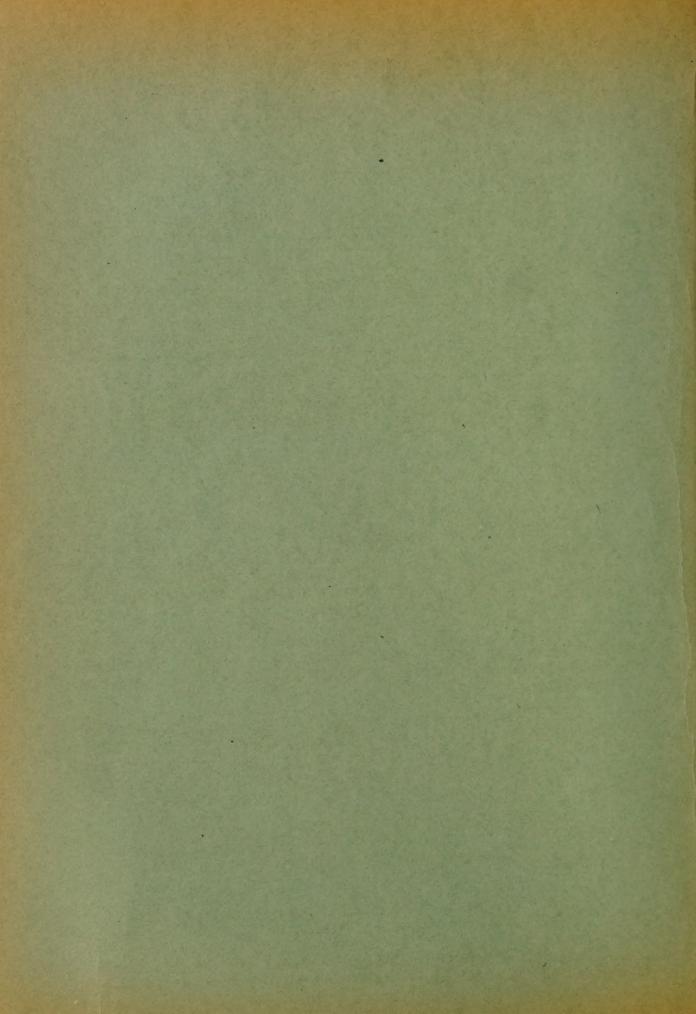
Issued from 1917 to 1933 inclusive

relating to

TRAVELING SUCTION MACHINES

Compiled by

R. C. Roark



A LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS ISSUED FROM 1917 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, RE-LATING TO TRAVELING SUCTION MACHINES

Compiled by

R. C. Roark

Insecticide Division, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Of the 23 devices described in these patents 2 are designed for use against potato bugs, 1 for flies, 1 for grasshoppers and 1 for aphids. Most of the devices are intended for sucking boll weevils from plants or from the ground and collecting them in a receptacle, crushing them between rollers, burning them or drawing them into a poisonous solution. Burning sulphur is carried through a cotton field by one of these devices.

Every effort has been made by the compiler to make this list of patents complete and no discrimination is intended against any patent mention of which is inadvertently omitted.

The Department of Agriculture assumes no responsibility for the merits or workableness of any of the patents, nor does it recommend any of the inventions listed.

- 1,223,415 (Apr. 24, 1917; appl. July 7, 1916). BOLL-WEEVIL-DESTROYING MACHINE. James H. Nolin, New Brockton, Ala. - This machine, which may be mounted on the running gear of an ordinary farm wagon, sucks boll weevils from cotton plants into a suitable receptacle from which they may be withdrawn as desired.
- 1,228,313 (May 29, 1917; appl. Jan. 13, 1917). BOLL-WEEVIL EXTERMINATOR. Robert K. Goar, Hamilton, Tex. - Suction created by the movement of this machine sucks boll weevils or other insects on cotton plants into a container.
- 1,239,103 (Sept. 4, 1917; appl. Jan. 30, 1917). GATHERING AND EXTERMINATING MACHINE. Robert J. Haynes, Razor, Tex. - This machine knocks boll weevils, potato bugs or other insects from growing plants, collects them from the ground by suction and destroys. them by grinding.
- 1,239,684 (Sept. 11, 1917; appl. Mar. 7, 1917). BOLL-WEEVIL DESTROYER. James N. Graves, San Saba, Tex. - This machine shakes boll weevils from plants and sucks them into a poisonous solution.
- 1,243,302 (Oct. 16, 1917; appl. Nov. 27, 1916). BOLL-WEEVIL MACHINE. Henry A. Jones and Billington C. Harrell, Yancey, Tex. - This machine is provided with blast nozzles which blow insects and infested material along the ground to a suction nozzle through which the material is carried to rollers where it is crushed.

- 1,244,834 (Oct. 30, 1917; appl. Mar. 6, 1917). INSECT-DES-TROYER. Author H. Clement, Decatur, Ill. This machine collects boll weevils by suction and burns them in a gasoline torch.
- 1,245,258 (Nov. 6, 1917; appl. Jan. 23, 1917). INSECT-CATCHER. William A. Miller, Blount County, Ala. This machine knocks insects such as boll weevils from cotton plants on the ground from whence they are collected by suction and delivered month to a receptable.
- 1,250,516 (Dec. 18, 1917; appl. Jan. 10, 1917). BOLL-WEEVIL EXTERMINATOR. Edmond A. Salter, Cypress, La. One-half to Charles M. Fharis, Natchitoches, La. This machine shakes boll weevils from cotton plants to the ground where an air pump drives them to the inlet nozzle of a suction tank into which they are drawn.
 - 1,255,414 (Feb. 5, 1918; appl. Dec. 7, 1915). BOLL-WEEVIL EXTERMINATOR. James Hl Harrison, Ranger, Samuel E. Hall, Stephens County, and John M. Gholson, Ranger, Tex. This machine collects boll weevils and squares by suction and delivers them into a collecting chamber.
 - 1,269,334 (June 11, 1918; appl. June 30, 1917). BOLL-WEEVIL EXTERMINATOR. Orace V. Stubbs, Buda, Tex. This machine draws boll/weevils and infested squares by air suction into a suitable retaining box from which they may be removed for destruction.
 - 1,280,371 (Oct. 1, 1918; appl. June 9, 1917). FLY-CATCHER.

 Matthew O. Beckner, Roanoke, Va. This device, which is mounted
 on the front of a motor car and is operated by the engine thereof,
 consists of a suction fan which draws flies into a receptacle. A
 modified portable form is to be carried in the hand.
 - 1,292,871 (Jan. 28, 1919; appl. Mar. 18, 1918) INSECT-HARVESTER. Samuel H. Pierce, Dayton, Ohio, One-third to Winfield S. Pierce, Freeport, Maine, and One-third to Walter D. Kemp; New York, N. Y. This device draws grasshoppers into a removable receptacle by suction.
 - 1,309,556 (July 8, 1919; appl. Apr. 30, 1918). BOLL-WEEVIL CATCHER. Oscar Van Riper, Hope, Ark. This machine is drawn between rows of plants and picks up boll weevils, punctured squared, etc., by suction, crushes them between rolls, and drops them to he ground to be used as fertilizer.
 - 1,400,459 (Dec. 13, 1921; appl. Nov. 2, 1920). WEEVIL-EXTERMINATOR Charles C. Roe, Volfe, City, Tex. This machine knocks dead or injured foliage, blossoms or bolls containing insects from cotton plants to the ground where they are picked up by suction and carried to a receptacle which may be opened

from time to time to deposit them on the ground to be destroyed. Sulphur boxes may be arranged in communication with the arms of the receptacle and burning sulphur placed therein.

- 1,405,573 (Feb. 7, 1922; appl. July 7, 1921). MACHINE FOR CATCHING AND DESTROYING BOLL WEEVILS. Dargan P. Elliott, Rimini, S. C. This wheeled machine is designed to suck boll weevils from the plants and from the ground and to deposit them in a receptacle.
- 1,426,234 (Aug. 15, 1922; appl. Aug. 29, 1921). BOLL-WEEVIL DESTROYER. Pauline B. Weiss, New York, N.Y. This machine is designed to dislodge boll-weevils from plants and to suck them up from the ground.
- 1,431,108 (Oct. 3, 1922; appl. May 2, 1921). BOLL-WEEVIL EXTERMINATOR. John B. Fenley, Nacogdoches, Tex. This apparatus is designed to remove boll-weevils and other insects from cotton plants by means of suction, and to deposit the insects into a box from which they can be afterwards removed and disposed of in any desirable way.
- 1,452,918 (Apr. 24, 1923; appl. Mar. 9, 1921). INSECT DESTROYER. Cicero H. La Croix, Bannister, Tex. This apparatus may be attached to an ordinary cultivator and includes a suction fan connected to intake nozzles which are disposed within a hood designed to extend over the plant acted on, thereby to insure collection of the insects so that they cannot get out of the line of suction but will be collected and drawn into the machine and then discharged into a container provided therefor.
- 1,457,420 (June 5, 1923; appl. Aug. 19, 1922). POTATO BUG AND APHIS EXTERMINATOR. Frederick V. Bender, Cape Charles, Va. This machine removes potato bugs and aphids from plants by brushing the plants and sucking the insects into a collecting bag.
- 1,458,853 (June 12, 1923; appl. May 5, 1922). GATHERING ATTACHMENT FOR BOLL-WEEVIL EXTERNINATORS. Joseph M. Saladiner, Bryon, Tex. This machine is designed to suck boll-weevils and other insects into it and to crush them. The gathering attachment is for use in connection with the device described in U. S. patent 1,354,215 of Sept. 28, 1920.
- 1,474,627 (Nov. 20, 1923; appl. Oct. 28, 1922). MACHINE FOR GATHERING COTTON SQUARES. William L. Garrett, Forney, Tex. This machine straddles a row of cotton and gathers by means of suction the infested squares which have fallen on the ground on each side of the row. The squares are discharged between a pair of rollers which mash the same, thus destroying the eggs or larvae of the boll weevil or other insects.

1,476,259 (Dec. 4, 1923; appl. Mar. 20, 1923). COTTON-BOLL WEEVIL DESTROYER. James M. Lantz. and Edward C. Cason, Alma, Ark. - This machine is designed to knock boll-weevils from growing plants, to collect them from the ground by means of a suitable suction apparatus and to convey them to a retort where they are burned.

1,480,123 (Jan. 8, 1924; appl. Mar. 14, 1923). BOLL-WEEVIL DESTROYER. John A. Stephenson, Blanchard, Okla. - A boll weevil destroyer consists of a drum adapted to be secured upon a wagon or truck and a fan within the drum which is operated by the wheels of the vehicle to create a suction whereby the insects will be drawn from the plants and delivered into receptacles for subsequent destruction.

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